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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane,

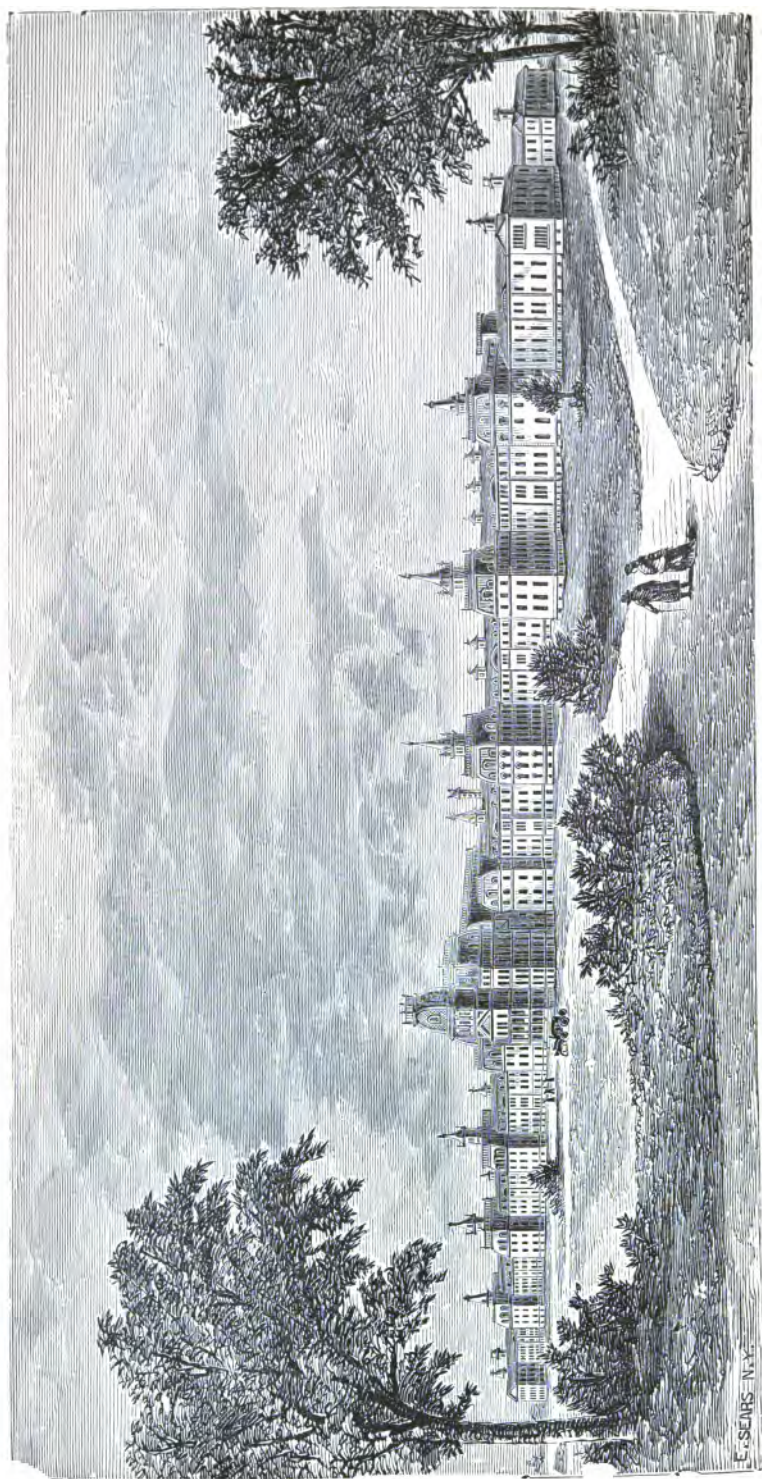
AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

For the Year Ending October 31st,

1888.

CAMDEN, N. J.:
S. CHEW, STATE PRINTER,
1889.



STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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State Asylum for the Insane,

AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

For the Year Ending October 31st,

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CAMDEN, N. J.:
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OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

GEORGE A. HALSEY.....	Newark.
HIRAM C. CLARK.....	Newton.
JAMES S. GREEN, M. D.....	Elizabeth.
JOSIAH MEEKER.....	Succasunna.
WILLIAM S. BANTA.....	Hackensack.
JOHN W. JACKSON, M. D.....	Rockaway.
N. W. VOORHEES	Clinton.
ROMEO F. CHABERT, M. D.....	Hoboken.
GEORGE W. TERRIBERRY, M. D.....	Paterson.
EUGENE VANDERPOOL.....	Newark.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President.....	HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY.
Vice-President	JAMES S. GREEN, M. D.
Secretary and Treasurer.....	GEORGE D. MEEKER.
Warden.....	M. B. MONROE.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

H. C. HARRIS, M. D.....	Medical Director.
W. P. SPRATLING, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
ELIOT GORTON, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician.
J. FINDLEY BELL, M. D.....	Third Assistant Physician.
L. L. MIAL, M. D.....	Fourth Assistant Physician.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency Robert S. Green, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

The Board of Managers of the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," in compliance with the statute, would respectfully submit this, their

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

and with it the annual reports of the Medical Director, the Warden and the Treasurer, to which reference is made, for full and itemized information of whatever pertains to each department.

The number of patients in the asylum, on the thirty-first day of October, 1887, was eight hundred and seventy-three (873), of which number there were four hundred and thirty-four (434) male and four hundred and thirty-nine (439) females. Six (6) were absent on probation or by elopement.

There were received during the year to November 1st, 1888, two hundred and thirty-eight (238) patients, of whom one hundred and thirty-one (131) were males, and one hundred and seven (107) were females.

There have been under treatment during the year, including those on probation or elopement, one thousand one hundred and eleven (1,111), of whom five hundred and sixty-five (565) were males, and five hundred and forty-six (546) were females.

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Of these fifty-six (56) were discharged recovered, fifty-six (56) improved, thirteen (13) unimproved and eighty-two (82) have died.

There were discharged as inebriates six (6).

As opium habitues, none.

There were remaining in the Asylum October 31st, 1888, nine hundred and four (904) of which number there were four hundred and sixty-three (463) males and four hundred and forty-one (441) females, and one (1) by elopement.

Of these, seven hundred and seventy-two (772) were public patients, and one hundred and thirty-two (132) were private patients.

The annual inventory of the personal property belonging to the Asylum, taken by the Warden and two appraisers as required by law, amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-six cents (\$129,162.66) being an increase of three thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$3,294.79) over the year 1887.

The treasurer, in his report, states that the receipts from all sources, including the balance on hand November 1st, 1887, of twelve thousand one hundred and five dollars and eighty-six cents (\$12,105.86), amount to two hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-six cents (241,494.86.)

Of these receipts, fifteen thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$15,517.37) were from convict patients, and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents (\$49,788.31) were from private patients.

The payments of the same period amount to two hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and eight cents (\$229,764.08) leaving a balance in his hands on the 31st day of October, 1888, of eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$11,730.78).

On November 9th, 1887, Dr. D. W. McFarland resigned his position as Second Assistant Physician, and Dr. Andrew McFarland was promoted to the vacancy.

At the Managers' meeting in June, Dr. Andrew McFarland was dismissed.

Upon the resignation of Dr. E. C. Booth, August 3d, 1888, Dr. H. C. Harris was appointed Medical Director, and Dr. W. P. Sprattling was advanced to the position of assistant physician, Dr. Eliot Gorton to second assistant physician, Dr. J. Findley Bell to third assistant physician, and Dr. L. L. Mial to fourth assistant physician.

The health of the asylum during the last year has been good; no epidemic has visited the institution.

Typhoid fever, which has shown itself in past years, has not appeared, except in four isolated cases, and it is hoped when all the necessary changes, which have been ordered in the sanitary arrangements of the wards, shall have been made, that this disease will not reappear.

SEWERAGE.

The system of sewerage, adopted by the Board of Managers in 1885, for the disposal of the sewage of the asylum, and which has been in process of construction for two years, is now completed and is working in a satisfactory manner. An analysis of the effluent taken from two points of discharge October 31st, 1888, and examined by Prof. H. B. Cornwall, of Princeton, show a very small percentage of impurities, only three or four per cent., and it is purer than the water of the streams into which it is emptied. Professor Charles McMillan, C. E., under whose direction this system of sewerage was constructed, has made his report, which is appended to this report, together with Professor H. B. Cornwall's analysis, and a letter from Professor McMillan commenting upon the same.

NEW BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS.

The new buildings for the proper care of the horses, stock and crops belonging to the State, are approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy during the early summer.

WATER SUPPLY.

The work on the large storage reservoir has been pushed during the year as rapidly as circumstances have permitted, and it is expected that it will be finished during the coming season.

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LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

During the last session of the Legislature of this State, a Joint Committee was appointed to investigate the government, management and discipline of this asylum. The Legislative Committee met a number of times at the asylum, and were always attended by a committee of the Board of Managers, who, with the officers of the institution, afforded every opportunity for a thorough and exhaustive examination. At the close of this investigation, Dr. E. C. Booth, Medical Director, resigned and Dr. H. C. Harris was appointed to fill his place.

Dr. Harris has thoroughly reorganized his department, in a most satisfactory manner, and the dual management, so-called, is now working in a perfectly harmonious and satisfactory way, the Warden's department and the medical department being perfectly in accord for the good and proper management of the asylum. For a detailed account of what has been done in the re-organization of the Medical department, reference is made to the Medical Director's report.

The Board of Managers would call attention to two very important facts, resulting from the construction of the building of the asylum, and the steadily increasing number of inmates, namely; want of dormitory room, and of proper distribution and service of food.

The annual increase of patients has been as follows :

In asylum, October 31st, 1879,	527.
In asylum, October 31st, 1880,	586.
In asylum, October 31st, 1881,	641.
In asylum, October 31st, 1882,	667.
In asylum, October 31st, 1883,	707.
In asylum, October 31st, 1884,	745.
In asylum, October 31st, 1885,	829.
In asylum, October 31st, 1886,	865.
In asylum, October 31st, 1887,	873.
In asylum, October 31st, 1888,	904.

The original capacity of the house was six hundred (600); afterwards it was decided to use the fourth story as wards, which increased the extent of rooms to receive eight hundred (800) patients. In 1887 it was decided to again increase the capacity of the asylum to one thousand and four (1004) patients by using exercise rooms as dormitories. This gave more bed room but restricted seriously the patients in cold or inclement weather. A cor-

rect measurement of the area of our sleeping apartments would demonstrate the fact that the cubic inches of air allowed each patient is far below the standard accepted as necessary in hospital construction. It can be but a short time before this Institution will be crowded beyond its capacity. This Asylum building was badly constructed for the proper distribution of food to the patients, with a kitchen in the centre designed to cook food for six hundred (600) people and eighteen (18) dining rooms on each side of the house, making thirty-six (36) in all, the farthest dining room being eight hundred and twenty-five (825) feet from the kitchen, and some of them three and four stories above the lower floor. The food has to be raised by dumb waiters, the food cars having to stop ten times, besides the delay in answering the gong announcing the arrival of the food. It will be readily understood that the eatables cannot be hot and in proper condition when placed before the patients. This is an evil which should be promptly remedied by the State of New Jersey. This can be best and most economically accomplished by the erection of two "associate dining rooms" situated near the kitchen, which will prevent future complaint concerning the food furnished the patients. This plan has been already adopted in a number of the large State Asylums. The advantage of this improvement is fully set forth in the reports of the Medical Director and the Warden, to which special reference is made. The abandonment of the thirty-six dining rooms now in use would give additional sleeping accommodations for one hundred and fifty (150) patients and relieve the fast approaching crowded condition of the Asylum.

The Board of Managers trust that this very important subject will occupy the serious consideration of the Legislature at its coming session, and that the necessary means will be given to build the much needed dining halls.

The Board of Managers have decided to increase the medical staff by the appointment of a competent medical man as pathologist to the asylum, in charge of a Pathological Laboratory. The Medical Department find great difficulty in getting proper information and history of the patients sent from county asylums, and the Board of Managers desire that some legal obligations be placed upon the officials of such institutions, in order that the

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records of this asylum may be kept in a proper and useful manner.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. HALSEY,
HIRAM C. CLARK,
JAMES S. GREEN,
JOSIAH MEEKER,
WILLIAM S. BANTA,
JOHN W. JACKSON,
N. W. VOORHEES,
ROMEO F. CHABERT,
GEORGE W. TERRIBERRY,
EUGENE VANDERPOOL.

Managers.

Dated at the State Asylum at Morristown, N. J., November 8th, 1888.

REPORT OF CHAS. McMILLAN.

REPORT OF PROF. CHAS. McMILLAN.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31st, 1888.

*To the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at
Morristown, New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the pleasure of reporting that the works for the disposal of the sewage of the Asylum have been completed, and that they are now in operation. The work of the past season has consisted of laying additional sub-drains (about 6000 feet) in the absorption field, and extending the easterly sections of absorption tile, 23,300 feet of absorption tile, caps and gutters having been used for the latter purpose. I regret to add that the progress of the work was greatly interfered with and its proper execution rendered more difficult by rain storms, which were unusual both in their frequency and violence.

The quality of the effluents from the sewage fields has continued to be highly satisfactory throughout the entire year. I have inspected the outlets quite frequently, and have at no time found an appreciable alteration in the quality of the discharge. My last inspection was made on last Friday, when I found the conditions as to purity of effluent apparently the same as those which existed a year ago.

It gives me great pleasure to say that during the time that the absorption field was occupied by workmen, and while, therefore, the contents of the sewers were entirely cut off from that field, the sewage was, under Mr. Monroe's direction, very skillfully applied to the filter beds on the gravel field and to other areas with results which add force to the favorable representations made to you by both Mr. Monroe and myself in our reports of last year.

During my service as engineer in charge of your new sewerage

works, I have been the recipient of many courtesies and polite attentions from the Warden and his family, and I beg leave to take this opportunity to express formally my warm appreciation of their many kindnesses. And finally I desire to thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of being chosen as your professional adviser and for the marked encouragement and support which I have received from you in the execution of the problem which you committed to my charge.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. McMILLAN.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8th, 1888.

M. B. Monroe, Esq., Warden, Asylum, Morris Plains, N. J.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received the enclosed certificate of analysis from Professor Cornwall. In examining it please observe that the albuminoid ammonia is usually regarded as the index of the organic impurities remaining in the water—not entirely, but it is the best guide.

It is a pity that we had no sewage taken at the same time, as it would undoubtedly have placed the enclosed results in a still more favorable light. There can be no doubt, I think, that the sewage, on October 31, 1888, contained much more than the normal quantity of organic matter in solution.

In the absence of other data I shall assume that the sewage would have proved no worse than last year's sample. Taking it thus, and making allowances for the dilution by rain and ground water shown by the chlorine, it would appear that before the water reached the gravel-pit outlets about ninety-seven per cent. of the impurities must have been eliminated (last year it was ninety-six per cent.) while the other sample would indicate an elimination of about eighty-nine per cent.

The sample from the gravel pit is a trifle purer than that of last year. It is only fair to say that it is probably considerably purer than the water of the stream into which it flows.

The sample taken from the outlet on the depressed plat is purer than I had expected it to be after the recent disturbance of the sub-soil around the new drains. It is certainly very much higher in purity than the standard for sewerage effluents established by the British Rivers Pollution Commission. An elimination of nearly ninety per cent. of the impurities in your sewage indicates very efficient action on the part of the absorption field. However, had the rate of purification indicated by this sample proved to be much lower, it would have no significance as bearing on the pollution of the stream, because you are subjecting this liquid to a second filtration whereby, as the other sample shows, the remaining impurities would be almost entirely eliminated or converted into harmless compounds.

I am highly pleased with the results of the analyses, and am greatly obliged to you for obtaining the samples for me.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. McMILLAN.

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DEPARTMENT OF
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.
ADDRESS,
PROF. H. B. CORNWALL,
PRINCETON, N. J.

JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,
Nov. 8th, 1888.

Prof. Chas. McMillan, C. E.

DEAR SIR:—The samples of water received by me for examination, Nov. 3rd, 1888, yielded the following results :

PER 100,000 PARTS.

SAMPLE.	Free Amm'nia	Albumi- noid Am- monia.	Oxygen Con- sumed.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Chlorine
I. From depressed plot, from pipe } leading to silt basins, taken by } Albert Wicks, October 31st, 1888 }	0.04	0.024	0.16	0.38	1.2
II. From outlet in gravel pits taken } by Albert Wicks, October 31st, } 1888. }	0.006	0.008	0.08	0.74	1.4

REMARKS :

Sample 1 contained a small amount of sedimentary matter, apparently in part organic. It had, when first received, a slight, not well developed odor.

Sample 2 was clear and free from odor. Both of these samples might be admitted to streams under the standard proposed by the British Rivers Pollution Commissioners.

Very respectfully,

H. B. CORNWALL.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at
Morristown, New Jersey.*

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and disbursements from November 1st, 1887, to October 31st, 1888, inclusive :

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1887.....	\$12,105 86
From State Treasurer for convict patients.....	\$15,517 37
From State Treasurer for county patients.....	36,908 71
From sundry counties for maintenance of county patients...	120,779 87
From private patients.....	49,788 31
From hides, tallow, &c.....	3,616 83
From the Commissioners to select site and build Asylum....	2,777 91
	229,389 00
	\$241,494 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of the Warden.....	\$229,764 08
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	11,730 78
	\$241,494 86

GEORGE D. MEEKER,
Treasurer.

Dated State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J., November 8th, 1888.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts, and compared the same with his books and vouchers, and find them in accordance with the above statement, correctly stated and balanced.

JOHN W. JACKSON,
EUGENE VANDERPOOL,
Auditing Committee.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers :

In compliance with the requirements of the law and the rules governing the institution, I have the honor to again submit a report of the results of the operations of the departments under my charge, and of our financial condition at the close of the fiscal year, together with suggestions as to the needs and requirements of the asylum for improvements in the coming year.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The average number of patients maintained during the past year was eight hundred and eighty-five (885.)

The number of patients remaining in the asylum at the close of the year was nine hundred and four (904.)

The total receipts from all sources, including balance as per last report, are two hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-three cents (\$241,457.43.)

The total amount of disbursements are two hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-five cents (\$229,726.65) including expenditures for all purposes. An appropriation of thirty-thousand dollars (\$30,000) was made by the Legislature of last winter as follows :

For farm, barn and out-buildings.....	\$15,000 00
For reimbursement of amount expended from current income, in excess of appropriation of 1885 for construction of sewer.....	6,000 00
For amount estimated by Professor McMillan for completion of sewer ...	3,600 00
For reservoir.....	3,000 00
For improving the ventilation and reconstructing water closets.....	3,000 00
Making a total of.....	<hr/> \$30,600 00

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A small balance remaining in the hands of the Commissioners reduced the amount required to thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.)

The balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Asylum at this date was eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-eight cents (11,730.78.)

The value of subsistence and fuel in store at the close of the year was estimated, according to the inventory, at.....	\$13,406 38
Accounts due.....	36,113 94
Making a total of.....	\$61,251 10

The liabilities, including pay rolls for October and bills on file to date, were thirty thousand seven hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$30,700.27.)

FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

The past season has proved unusually favorable, and the results most satisfactory. All the crops, except fruit, have yielded returns beyond our expectations. The expense of these departments for the current year amount to seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$7,464.99).

The valuation of returns was estimated at sixteen thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eight cents (\$16,327.08); and will be found enumerated in detail in the appendix following.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The thorough renovation of the boilers, engines and steam pumps in 1887 left but few repairs necessary for these fixtures. They have been, however, as usual, cleaned and inspected internally and externally during the past year, and all these appliances are now in complete working order.

The advantages of the new grates adopted in 1887 and placed under the boilers are very noticeable, both in economy of fuel and in the improved heating and ventilation of the building.

LAUNDRY.

The increase of work in the laundry, the condition of the old worn-out washing machinery and the frequent complaints of in-

jury to clothing were brought to your notice last year, and in accordance with the instructions of the committee which you appointed, plans were procured for a complete re-arrangement of the laundry and for an entire new outfit of the machinery.

Lack of funds, however, prevented the completion of the design entirely. A beginning has been made by replacing the old worn-out mangle with a large and improved machine ; also a collar and cuff ironer, two centrifugal wringers, two metallic washing machines, all of late and improved patterns, also circulating fans in the mangle and ironing room to regulate the temperature of that room. All of these fixtures have given entire satisfaction and proved valuable additions to our laundry plant.

The cost of these additions amounted to two thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$2,325.00).

STORAGE ROOMS.

The necessity for large cooling and storage rooms, for the preservation of meat and provisions, has long been a crying need, and your attention had been called to the matter ; but, like many other requirements, the condition of the finances would not permit the diversion from current funds of the amount required for these necessary changes, when other improvements were in progress which drew so largely upon the income of the institution. The importance and necessity, however, of some immediate action to provide additional accommodations of this character were so strongly urged in order to properly care for the supplies, that in May last a contract was made with Mr. W. R. Wheeler to convert several rooms in the basement on the north side of the rear centre into cooling rooms, and to place an elevator in the angle of the rear centre building connecting with the passage way.

This arrangement provides convenient storage for the meat and other provisions near the kitchen, and an easy way of delivery to the store rooms of all supplies.

The location of the cold rooms also involved the necessity of heating the north side of the chapel by direct radiation.

The elevator in use at the boiler house for hoisting ashes, &c., having been for some time considered unsafe was, by direction of the Committee, replaced with a new one. These improvements

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involved an expenditure of one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars (\$1,840.00).

NEW ROAD.

The paving of the gutters and grading the banks on line of the new avenue, which were discontinued last year, were taken up late in the season, and I am pleased to state that this tedious work is now about completed.

ELECTRIC WATCH CLOCK.

An electric watch clock, arranged with registers for five watchmen and fifty-six station boxes, divided between the north and south wards of the building, by your direction, was placed in the centre hall. Stations have also been located throughout the shops and at the gas works boiler house, and rear centre buildings. Upon the dials of this clock will be registered hourly the visits of the several watchmen to these departments. There is also an attachment for the night nurses on wards where they are on duty at night, and a record is made of the services performed by them during that period. The cost of this fixture will amount to about twelve hundred dollars (\$1200.00), and was supplied by the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, of Boston, Mass., through their New York agency.

Other additional expenses have been incurred to properly reorganize the two departments, and in order to carry out their harmonious workings, new forms and books for the two departments have been supplied and are now in use.

THE SEWER.

The new system for the disposal of the asylum sewage, which has been in process of construction for the past two years, is now completed, and in its operation, so far as we are able to decide at this time, has proved entirely satisfactory.

Since last year the area of drainage has been extended by the laying of about twenty thousand feet (20,000) additional of the small absorption tile.

You are respectfully referred to the report of Professor McMillan, the engineer in charge, for more specific information on this subject.

The Legislature of last winter, urged by the clamor of a certain newspaper and the imagined grievances of the Medical Director and his staff of assistants, together with the statements of some discharged employes formerly connected with the institution, adopted a resolution "To investigate the government, management and discipline of this asylum." I felt no inclination to offer obstruction or opposition to any research; on the contrary, I was entirely willing to have the management of the affairs coming within my province compared with that of the Medical Department. It soon became apparent, however, that the animus of the attacks was made against the managers, and the so-called dual system of administration, established in this institution in 1885, would direct the investigation principally, if not wholly, into our domestic and business affairs. In closing my report last year, your attention was called to the difficulties under which I labored since accepting the office of Warden. I knew at that time that a conspiracy was forming against me, and so stated to members of your Board. Still, relying upon your knowledge of the state of affairs and the belief that you would see justice done me, I endeavored earnestly and honestly to carry out your wishes and instructions in the administration of the business of the institution, and continued to do my duty fearlessly, regardless of the criticisms of young men who had had no previous experience in institutions of this character.

The inquiry has been patiently and thoroughly prosecuted, and the committee will report its conclusions to the incoming Legislature.

The investigation has been an expensive one, costing the State a considerable sum at each session of the committee, and has caused great embarrassment in the administration of the affairs of the asylum. All this inconvenience caused, and the expense thrust upon the finances of the institution by the malice of a few men, who hesitated at nothing to compass their ends, might easily be borne but for the public slander brought upon one of New Jersey's great institutions.

The inability to properly serve food for thirty-eight wards and general dining rooms and the six special wards, more or less distant for a central kitchen, has long been known and recognized,

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not only by myself, but also by the members of your Board, and has therefore been a frequent subject of discussion.

The original design of the building was for the accommodation of six hundred patients and during its construction the Commissioners decided to utilize the fourth floor, which increased the capacity of the institution to a total of eight hundred.

In 1887, by apportionment of the quotas assigned to the several counties in this district, the number to be provided for was fixed by your Board at one thousand and four (1004), and notwithstanding all these additions to our population, no changes have ever been made to meet the increased demands upon our kitchen, or to provide for the proper care or storage of provisions, excepting the new cooling rooms built this summer, and we were necessarily obliged to conform to the facilities provided, until such time as the Legislature should authorize the State Treasury to furnish the means to meet these requirements. In continuing this subject, I would respectfully state that the Morris Plains Asylum is not the only Institution that has suffered under the inconveniences of the old arrangement of ward dining rooms, as many of the leading institutions of the United States have within recent years had constructed, and have now in practical use, the so-called associate dining rooms. As evidence that the best results have been obtained by the adoption of large dining rooms, I might refer to the laudable way in which they are mentioned in the proceedings of the forty-second annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

The kitchen of this asylum is located in the centre building, from which the food is conveyed on trucks or food cars to all sections of the house, and then raised to the dining rooms of the different wards by dumb waiters. The distance from the centre kitchen to the extreme wings of the building is about one-fifth of a mile, and it is not surprising that frequent complaints would be heard as to the condition of the food after the necessary delays and stoppages before reaching its destination. The corridors leading to the several dumb waiters communicating with the dining rooms are narrow and will, therefore, allow only the cars to be run in one direction ; this necessarily requires several trips from

the centre kitchen before the dining rooms are all supplied. The great disadvantages of the present mode of distribution have been fully demonstrated by our experience in the past, and the only solution of the difficulty would seem to be in the establishment of large general dining rooms for the sexes. This arrangement would insure economy in food, lessen the expense of supervision and secure a more satisfactory service. The establishment of this improvement would call for an appropriation by the Legislature for the construction of two buildings; one in the rear of each wing, the cost of which could only be ascertained after the adoption of proper plans.

NEW BARN.

In consequence of the interruption of our usual routine of work by the meetings of the Legislative Investigating Committee at the Asylum, many of the improvements which were in progress last year were suspended until sometime after their adjournment, and among them, that of the work upon the new barn, which was not resumed until late in the summer, when a contract for the carpenter work was awarded to Mr. D. H. Wilday, and the lumber to Messrs. Dalrymple & Lindsley. The contract with the carpenter requires the completion of his work in February, under forfeiture. The lumber is on the ground, and much of the frame is now in position. We hope to have it ready for occupancy and use next summer.

GAS HOUSE.

The gas works have made very satisfactory returns for the fiscal year. The total amount of gas since the first of November last was six million three hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and ninety (6,373,590) cubic feet.

Considerable repairs will be necessary during the next year, as the old retorts are in rather bad condition.

WATER SUPPLY.

Like the other improvements, the meeting of the Legislative Committee necessarily interrupted work upon the new reservoir, and nothing of importance was done until September, when a force of patients was placed on the work and has since contin-

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ued it. The walls of the filter house have been raised about five feet, and the excavation of the pond and raising the dam has been the principal work this season.

The annual appraisement of the personal property belonging to the institution was this year estimated at one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-six cents (\$129,162.66), an increase of three thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$3,294.79) above the inventory of last year. In the performance of this duty, I was assisted by Mr. H. A. Freeman and Hon. John L. Kanouse, the appraisers appointed by your Board, to whom I desire to acknowledge my obligation for valuable services.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Gratuitous copies of the following papers have been supplied to the institution during the year :

The Democrat Advertiser, of Flemington ; The New Jersey Courier, of Toms River ; Central New Jersey Times, of Plainfield ; Hunterdon Independent, of Frenchtown ; The Middlesex County Democrat, of Perth Amboy ; The Jerseyman, and True Democrat Banner, of Morristown ; Star of the Cape, of Cape May City ; Hudson County Journal, of Hoboken ; The Advance, of Jamesburg ; Southwestern Presbyterian, of New Orleans, La. ; The Warren Republican, of Hackettstown ; The Courier, of Camden.

In addition to the above a liberal supply of magazines and weekly papers has been furnished for the use of patients at the expense of the institution.

REQUIREMENTS.

In accordance with the Act of April 7th, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following estimate for support of the institution for the ensuing fiscal year :

Salaries of resident officers.....	\$10,000 00
For support of convicts.....	15,517 87
Allowance of one dollar (\$1.) per week for the support of each county patient, the average number of which was 885.....	36,908 71

For all of which provision is now made by law.

For improvements and betterments, if carried out as suggested in this annual report, estimates and plans will be required before the amount can be definitely stated.

Finally, allow me in this public manner to express my appreciation of the confidence you have uniformly shown in me, and for your many kindnesses I am grateful. The belief that one's efforts are appreciated is a grateful consolation for the frequent, and sometimes unavoidable, misinterpretation of motives by outside critics.

Very respectfully,

M. B. MONROE,
Warden.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1888.

GEORGE D. MEEKER, Treasurer.

DR.

To balance October 31st, 1887.....	\$13,889 27
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients.....	47,904 60
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients.....	120,779 87
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients.....	36,908 71
To amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	15,517 37
To amount received from Commissioners, being balance of appropriation remaining in their hands for construction fund.....	2,777 91
To amount received for hides, tallow, &c.....	2,174 60
To amount received for sundries, rags, &c.....	1,345 18
To amount received for hogs and pigs.....	94 15
To amount received for rents.....	107 50
To amount received for postage.....	8 27

CR.

Amusements.....	\$671 32
Bedding, linen, &c.....	5,740 98
Books and stationery.....	881 83
Clothing.....	8,612 19
Crockery and cutlery.....	477 41
Cooling and refrigerator rooms.....	1,195 73
Farm and garden.....	7,464 99
Fixtures.....	2,360 91
Flour.....	5,582 05
Feed.....	3,471 01
Fruit.....	2,631 85
Freight.....	2,324 29
Furniture.....	2,636 63
Fuel.....	16,102 98

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Funeral expenses.....	\$830 00	
Grounds and grading.....	3,075 17	
Gas and steam pipe and fittings.....	1,004 69	
Harness, wagons and blankets and stable supplies.....	418 32	
Hay and straw.....	2,284 30	
Household goods.....	879 41	
Insurance.....	1,046 92	
Incidentals, including telegrams, telephone rental, soap, waste, combs and brushes, razor strops, &c.....	1,481 34	
Improvement of buildings.....	1,800 29	
Light, including gas used as fuel in laundry and for cooking.	4,008 52	
Laundry.....	5,286 55	
Medical supplies.....	3,274 96	
Medical Library.....	28 00	
Newspapers.....	180 60	
New Barn.....	4,279 06	
Provisions and Groceries.....	69,611 60	
Postage.....	345 02	
Painting.....	3,822 24	
Refunding.....	1,308 34	
Repairs.....	5,780 54	
Reservoir, enlarging.....	712 22	
Smith and Wheelwright.....	887 29	
Stock.....	966 85	
Sewer.....	4,798 56	
Tools and supplies, boiler house and machine.....	836 88	
Traveling expenses.....	31 48	
Tinware and fixtures.....	565 74	
Vegetables.....	4,152 46	
Wages.....	46,035 63	
		<hr/>
Balance.....		\$229,726 65
		<hr/>
		11,780 78
		<hr/>
		\$241,457 43

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

SEWER.

Appropriation of 1886.....	\$30,000 00	
Appropriation of 1887.....	9,600 00	
		<hr/>
		\$39,600 00
Expenditures.....	\$38,669 34	
Bills on file unpaid.....	640 00	
Due Prof. McMillan.....	218 26	
		<hr/>
		\$39,527 60
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended.....		\$72 40

MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 37

NEW BARN.

Appropriation of 1887.....	\$15,000 00	
Expended to date.....	7,129 49	
	<hr/>	
Balance unexpended.....		\$7,870 51

RESERVOIR.

Appropriation of 1887.....	\$8,000 00	
Expended to date.....	712 22	
	<hr/>	
Balance unexpended		\$2,287 78

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Dairy and Farm, 1888.

28,688½	Gallons milk.....@	\$0 18	\$4,268 88
219½	Dozen eggs.....	25	54 87
118	Tons hay, First-grade.....	16 00	1,888 00
25	Tons hay, second-grade.....	10 00	250 00
8	Tons hay, third-grade.....	10 00	80 00
8	Tons wheat straw.....	10 00	80 00
12½	Tons oat straw.....	10 00	125 00
6	Tons rye straw.....	10 00	60 00
1,150	Bushels corn in the ear.....	30	345 00
690	Bushels potatoes.....	60	414 00
225	Bushels wheat.....	1 00	225 00
175	Bushels rye.....	80	140 00
1,100	Bushels oats.....	45	495 00
2,200	Bundles corn stalks.....	08	66 00
2,000	Bundles corn fodder.....	08	60 00
799	Bushels apples, selected.....	40	319 00
701	Bushels apples, cider.....	25	175 25
20½	Bushels crab apples.....	2 00	41 00
1,900	Quinces.....	01½	28 50
26	Weeks pasture for 67 head stock.....		871 00
			\$9,982 10

Stock.

45	Calves, (6,346 pounds).....@	\$0 07	\$444 22
30	Fowls	50	15 00
5	Turkeys.....	2 25	11 25
7	Guinea fowls.....	50	3 50
141	Pigs.....		392 00
22	Pigs sold.....		64 15
200	Pounds wool sold.....		30 00
			\$960 12

Garden.

1,044	Bunches onions, early.....@	\$0 02	\$22 88
2,088	Bunches rhubarb.....	05	104 15
1,140	Bunches parsley.....	02	22 80
2,465	Bunches radishes.....	02	49 30
75	Bunches celery for soup.....	05	3 75
50	Bunches sage.....	05	2 50
706	Bushels potatoes.....	60	423 60
688	Bushels tomatoes.....	50	344 00
485½	Bushels beets.....	65	315 58
240¼	Bushels onions.....	1 00	246 25
95½	Bushels asparagus.....	08	160 00
50	Bushels kale.....	30	15 00
78	Bushels spinach.....	45	35 10
811	Bushels peas.....	1 00	311 00
181½	Bushels squash.....	55	99 88
171	Bushels carrots.....	50	85 50
8	Bushels okra.....	60	1 80
8	Bushels lima beans.....	75	6 00
139	Bushels string beans.....	60	83 40
180	Bushels flat turnips.....	25	45 00
250	Bushels yellow stone turnips.....	35	87 50
400	Bushels ruta бага turnips.....	35	140 00
240	Bushels parsnips.....	35	84 00
5½	Bushels seed peas.....	1 00	5 50
241¾	Bushels cucumbers.....	90	217 57
9,357	Heads of lettuce.....	92	187 14
13,885	Heads of cabbage.....	02	833 10
16,040	Heads of celery.....	03	481 20
717	Heads of cauliflower.....	05	35 85
20,205	Ears sweet corn.....	00¾	151 53
261	Egg plants.....	05	13 05
190	Peppers.....	01	1 90
1,893	Muskmelons.....	03	56 79
955	Pumpkins.....	04	38 20
840	Bundles corn stalks.....	03	25 20
181½	Bushels apples.....	40	52 60
86½	Bushels grapes, (3,027 pounds).....	05	151 35
10	Baskets pears, (Early Tyson).....	1 50	15 00
6	Baskets pears, (David's Seedling).....	1 50	9 00
42	Baskets pears, (Bartlett).....	1 00	42 00
9	Baskets pears, (Sickle).....	1 00	9 00
14	Baskets pears, (Burrie Deal).....	1 25	17 50
21	Baskets pears, (Lawrence).....	50	10 50
1	Basket pears, (Burrie Boss).....	1 50	1 50
202	Baskets peaches.....	1 00	202 00
284	Quarts raspberries.....	10	23 40

MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 43

1,308	Quarts strawberries.....@	\$0 08	\$104 24	
160	Quarts Currants.....	08	12 80	
				\$5,884 86
				\$16,327 08

ACCOUNT OF FRUITS, &C., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

	Gallons.
Blackberries.....	8
Strawberries.....	10
Pears.....	15
Pears, pickled.....	15
Pineapples.....	10
Peaches.....	88½
Crabapples.....	72½
Tomatoes.....	858
Jelly.....	4
Quinces.....	100

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN MATTRESS ROOM AND SHOE SHOP.

Single hair mattresses.....	202
Double hair mattresses.....	4
Single hair mattresses, (made over).....	787
Double hair mattresses, (made over).....	12
Pillows (hair).....	356
Pillows (hair, made over).....	2,335
Single mattress ticks.....	403
Double mattress ticks.....	4
Pillow ticks.....	645
Pillows (feather).....	11
Pieces of furniture upholstered.....	43
Large hall carpet (360 yards).....	3
Alcove carpets.....	8
Parlor carpets.....	2
Room carpets.....	50
Carpets taken up.....	132
Carpets laid.....	296
Carpets repaired.....	100
Rooms laid with rush matting.....	8
Rooms laid with linoleum.....	6
Chairs caned.....	270
Settees caned.....	3
Protectors.....	510
Window shades.....	168
Awnings.....	2
Tent.....	1
Ottomans.....	7
Cushions.....	14

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Horse blankets.....	6
Lambrequins.....	5
Pairs of window curtains (hung).....	25
Carpet mats.....	14
Pairs of holders, for bakery and boiler room	36
Pieces of harness repaired.....	168
Pieces made new.....	10
Horse blankets repaired.....	70
Protectors repaired.....	504
Yards carpet hemmed.....	85
Pieces of oilcloth laid.....	18
Mail bag, leather.....	1
Towels.....	12
Tables covered with oilcloth.....	4
Pairs of boots, shoes and slippers repaired.....	825

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING-ROOM—1888.

Dresses.....	650
Skirts.....	211
Chemises.....	768
Aprons.....	84
Aprons, kitchen.....	96
Night gowns.....	30
Basques.....	35
Women's drawers.....	208
Skirts.....	687
Night caps.....	15
Sheets.....	1,596
Counterpanes.....	6
Pillow cases.....	2,042
Towels.....	1,622
Spreads.....	56
Blankets.....	560
Curtains.....	36
Table cloths.....	25
Clothes bags.....	32
Napkins.....	263
Men's drawers.....	349
Undershirts.....	354
Camisoles.....	45
Underwaists.....	236
Polonaise.....	1
Bolster cases.....	29
Curtain straps.....	24
Minstrel collars.....	2
Burial napkins.....	26
Burial chemises.....	24

MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 45

Burial robes.....	32
Pillow shams.....	4
Combination suits.....	2
Bibs.....	7
Day caps.....	2
Doylies, overcast.....	60
Napkins, hemmed.....	36
Chemises.....	1
Night gowns cut.....	5
Drawers cut.....	2

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN:—Having been appointed by you to the responsible position of Medical Director, immediately after the retirement of Dr. E. C. Booth, in August, 1888, it becomes my duty to place before you a statement of the operations of the Medical Department for the year ending October 31st, 1888.

The following tables give, in a statistical form, a concise record for the year :

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum November 1st, 1887.....	428	439	867	.....	.....	.....
Absent by elopement November 1st, 1887.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation November 1st, 1887.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	434	439	873
Patients admitted—						
First admission.....	112	91	208	.....	.....	.....
Not first admission.....	16	15	31	.....	.....	.....
Admission as inebriates.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Total patients admitted during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	131	107	238
Total patients under care during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	565	546	1111
Patients discharged—						
Recovered.....	27	29	56	.....	.....	.....
Improved.....	26	30	56	.....	.....	.....
Unimproved.....	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	41	41	82	.....	.....	.....
Total patients discharged and died during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	102	105	207
Absent on probation, October 31st, 1888.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Absent by elopement, October 31st, 1888.....	1	1
Remaining in the Asylum.....	463	441	904
Total.....	463	441	904

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TABLE NO. II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES (including deaths).			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1887.									
November	4	7	11	8	8	16	423.60	435.50	859.10
December	12	10	22	10	5	15	426.95	439.84	866.79
1888.									
January	10	9	19	9	7	16	426.93	442.70	869.63
February	14	3	17	4	6	10	436.58	443.87	880.45
March	14	12	26	4	11	15	449.07	441.19	890.26
April	15	10	25	11	11	22	453.92	443.96	897.88
May	13	7	20	11	8	19	453.35	440.25	893.60
June	7	9	16	9	11	20	456.45	440.00	896.45
July	9	7	16	11	12	23	454.88	433.92	888.80
August	11	10	21	12	5	17	455.51	434.55	890.06
September	12	12	24	5	16	21	455.83	432.70	888.53
October	10	11	21	8	5	13	460.69	435.13	895.82
Total	131	107	238	102	105	207			
Daily average for year...							446.56	438.63	885.19

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ATTACK OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Attack.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	76	80	156
Second	12	10	22
Third	2	4	6
Fourth	1	0	1
Tenth	0	1	1
Unknown	40	12	52
Total	131	107	238

TABLE IV.

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under fifteen years	1	0	1
From 15 to 20 years.	6	9	15
From 20 to 25 years.	12	15	27
From 25 to 30 years.	24	9	33
From 30 to 35 years.	14	13	27
From 35 to 40 years.	14	10	24
From 40 to 45 years.	13	11	24
From 45 to 50 years.	12	7	19
From 50 to 60 years.	17	12	29
From 60 to 70 years.	12	10	22
From 70 to 80 years.	6	3	8
80 years and over	0	2	3
Unknown	3	3	6
Total.	181	107	288

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places of Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New Jersey	57	39	96
United States	12	9	21
New York	12	9	21
Massachusetts	2	0	2
Virginia	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	2	8	10
Maryland	1	0	1
Michigan	1	0	1
Connecticut	1	1	2
Germany	11	10	21
Ireland	14	15	29
England	8	4	12
Scotland	0	2	2
Wales	0	1	1
Holland	1	1	2
East Indies	0	1	1
Italy	2	0	2
Austria	0	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	2
Poland	2	0	2
Saxony	1	0	1
Bavaria	1	0	1
Unknown	1	5	6
Total	131	107	238

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCES OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places of Residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bergen	18	6	19
Essex	22	11	33
Hudson	18	8	26
Hunterdon.....	6	9	15
Morris.....	18	18	31
Passaic.....	25	21	46
Sussex.....	5	5	10
Union.....	20	12	32
Warren.....	5	14	19
Middlesex.....	1	3	4
New York.....	2	0	2
Unknown.....	1	0	1
Total	181	107	288

TABLE VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	58	32	90
Married	67	56	123
Widowed	5	16	21
Divorced.....	0	1	1
Unknown.....	1	2	3
Total	131	107	238

TABLE VIII.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Males.

Artists.....	4
Brokers.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	3
Bakers.....	2
Butchers.....	2
Civil engineers.....	2
Carpenters.....	3
Clerks.....	12
Chemist.....	1
Contractor.....	1
Car conductor.....	1
Dyers.....	2
Doctor.....	1
Farmers.....	9
Ferryman.....	1
Gardener.....	1
Hatters.....	2
Jewelers.....	3
Laborers.....	18
Miner.....	1
Machinists.....	4
Merchants.....	7
Manufacturers.....	2
Masons.....	4
Painters.....	5
Printers.....	2
Plumbers.....	2
Peddler.....	1
Railroad engineers.....	3
Salesmen.....	4
Sailor.....	1
Shoemakers.....	4
Telegraph operator.....	1
Tailors.....	2
Undertaker.....	1
Unknown.....	4
No occupation.....	11
Total.....	131

TABLE IX.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Females.

Artist.....	1
Domestic.....	15
Housewives.....	46
Housekeepers.....	23
Miliners.....	2
Seamstress.....	4
Weavers.....	7
No occupation.....	9
Total.....	107

TABLE X.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania Acute.....	9	19	28
Mania chronic.....	13	8	21
Mania epileptic.....	0	3	3
Mania periodic.....	4	4	8
Paranoia.....	2	1	3
Melancholia acute.....	25	30	55
Melancholia chronic.....	25	17	42
Dementia primary.....	2	1	3
Dementia terminal.....	11	6	17
Dementia organic.....	1	2	3
Dementia senile.....	5	10	15
Dementia epileptic.....	6	1	7
Paresis.....	12	2	14
Dipsomania.....	5	2	7
Imbecility.....	5	1	6
Imbecility with epilepsy.....	1	0	1
Choreic insanity.....	4	0	4
Opium habit.....	1	0	1
Total.....	131	107	238

TABLE XI.

HOW SUPPORTED.

How supported.	Patients admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
State.....	0	2	2
County	99	70	169
Private	32	35	67
Total.....	131	107	238

TABLE XII.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Physical causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance and other excess.....	24	4	30
Organic diseases of brain.....	8	2	10
Congenital causes.....	13	19	32
Epilepsy.....	4	4	8
Injury to head.....	3	1	4
Old age.....	1	5	6
Chorea.....	4	.....	4
Overwork.....	3	.....	3
General ill-health.....	3	5	8
Hysteria.....	.....	2	2
Heat stroke.....	1	.....	1
Acute febrile diseases.....	.....	3	3
Sexual system, disturbances of.....	.....	.....	.....
Amenorrhœa.....	.....	1	1
Menopause.....	.....	1	1
Puberty.....	.....	2	2
Puerperal state.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disease.....	.....	3	3
Total.....	66	53	119

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

Moral causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety	9	22	31
Loss of work	3	1	4
Religious excitement	1	2	3
Disappointment	4	8	12
Mental shock	1	...	1
Financial trouble	2	1	3
Domestic and family trouble	5	6	11
Grief	1	1	1
Spiritualism	1	1	2
Total	26	42	68
Total, moral	26	42	68
Total, physical	66	53	119
Total	92	95	187
Assigned	92	95	187
Unassigned	39	12	51
No. admitted	131	107	238

TABLE XIII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Complications.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy	8	4	12
Homicidal disposition	2	...	2
Paralysis	12	2	14
Chorea	3	1	4
Suicidal disposition	9	8	17
Without complications	97	92	189
Total	131	107	238

TABLE XIV.

DEGREE OF HEREDITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

HEREDITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insanity in the family.....	31	30	61
Insanity not in the family.....	77	63	140
Hereditary history unknown.....	23	14	37
Total.....	131	107	238

TABLE XV.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.....	8	15	23
From one to three months.....	19	24	43
From three to six months.....	10	7	17
From six to twelve months.....	4	6	10
From one to two years.....	11	11	22
From two to three years.....	4	1	5
From three to four years.....	2	6	8
From four to five years.....	2	5	7
From five to ten years.....	7	8	15
From ten to twenty years.....	9	4	13
Over twenty years.....	3	3	6
Unknown.....	52	17	69
Total.....	131	107	238

TABLE XVI.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty years.	1	3	4
From twenty to twenty-five years.	5	6	11
From twenty-five to thirty years.	6	1	7
From thirty to thirty-five years.	4	4	8
From thirty-five to forty years.	2	7	9
From forty to fifty years.	3	4	7
From fifty to sixty years.	2	3	5
From sixty to seventy years.	3	0	3
Unknown.	1	1	2
Total.	27	29	56

TABLE XVII.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

Duration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.	3	5	8
From one to three months.	10	11	21
From three to six months.	3	2	5
From six to twelve months.	2	.....	2
From one to two years.	4	3	7
From two to three years. ....	.....	2	2
Over three years.	3	5	8
Unknown.	2	1	3
Total.	27	29	56

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

Duration of Treatment.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.....	1	2	3
From one to two months.....	2	6	8
From two to three months.....	2	4	6
From three to four months.....	3	2	5
From four to five months.....	3	3	6
From five to six months.....	5	2	7
From six to nine months.....	2	1	3
From nine to twelve months.....	2	2	4
From twelve to eighteen months.....	1	2	3
From eighteen to twenty-four months.....	5	7	12
Two years and over.....			
Total.....	27	29	56

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASES OF THOSE RESTORED.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	6	8	14
Mania, chronic.....	4	2	6
Melancholia.....	10	16	26
Paranoia.....	2	.....	2
Dementia.....	1	1	2
Dipsomania.....	4	2	6
Total.....	27	29	56

TABLE XX.

AGE AT DEATH.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty years.....			
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	1	2	3
From twenty-five to thirty years.	1	2	3
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	3	1	4
From thirty-five to forty years.....	1	6	7
From forty to forty-five years.....	3	3	6
From forty-five to fifty years.....	3	6	9
From fifty to sixty years.....	8	6	14
From sixty to seventy years.....	10	10	20
From seventy to eighty years.....	11	5	16
Total.....	41	41	82

TABLE XXI.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, periodic.....	3	1	4
Mania, chronic.....	4		4
Melancholia.....	2	7	19
Melancholia, chronic.....	6	5	11
Dementia, terminal.....	11	9	20
Dementia, senile.....	7	9	16
Dementia, epileptic.....	2	6	8
Dementia, organic.....	2	1	3
Peresis	4	3	7
Total.....	41	41	82

TABLE XXII.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR.

Cause.	Mania.		Melancholia.		Dementia.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abcess of liver.....						1	1
Bright's disease.....	3			1	2		6
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1		1		1	3	6
Cancer of breast.....						1	1
Cancer of liver.....					1	1	2
Cholera morbus.....						1	1
Dementia, epileptic, with exhaustion.....					2	5	7
Dementia, terminal, with exhaustion.....					5	3	8
Dementia, terminal, with diarrhœa.....						1	1
Dementia, senile, with exhaustion.....					5	5	10
Dementia, senile, with diarrhœa.....						1	1
General paresis.....					4	3	7
Mania, with exhaustion.....	2						2
Melancholia, acute, with exhaustion.....				1			1
Melancholia, acute, with diarrhœa.....				1			1
Melancholia, chronic, with exhaustion.....			1	2			3
Organic brain disease.....				1	1	1	3
Organic heart disease.....		1	3	3	2		9
Pneumonia.....			1	1			2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....			2		1		3
Pulmonary phthisis.....				2	1	1	4
Pernicious annæmia.....						1	1
Rupture aneurism of thoracic aorta.....	1						1
Typhoid fever.....						1	1
Total.....	7	1	8	12	25	29	82

TABLE XXIII.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

There were at the beginning of the year.....	130
Received during the year.....	67
Whole number under treatment.....	197
Discharged during the year.....	66
Remaining at the end of the year.....	131

On November 1st, 1887, there were in the asylum, including six (6) absent by probation and elopement, eight hundred and seventy-three (873) patients, and on November 1st, 1888, the number was nine hundred and four (904). There were two hundred and thirty-eight (238) patients admitted during the year, of whom one hundred and thirty-one (131) were males and one hundred and seven (107) were females. The total number under treatment was, therefore, eleven hundred (1100). The largest number of patients in the asylum at any time in the year was nine hundred and four (904); and the smallest number, eight hundred and fifty-four (854); the daily average number for the year, 885.19. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight (238) admitted, there were four (4) re-admissions, and twenty-five (25) who had been discharged at some previous date from the asylum. Of the total number admitted one hundred and fifty-six (156) were first admissions; that is, patients who were for the first time sent to this asylum for treatment; twenty-two (22), second; six (6), third; one (1), fourth; one (1), tenth, and fifty-two (52), unknown. The character of admissions as regards probability of recovery was, as usual, unfavorable; only ninety-three (93) had been insane less than one year; twenty-two (22), from one to two years; twenty (20), from two to five years; twenty-eight (28), from five to twenty years; unknown, seventy-five (75).

As the prospect of recovery diminishes rapidly after the first six months, and becomes still less hopeful at the expiration of one year, it is only fair to expect that a large percentage of the persons admitted will require custodial care, either public or private, during life.

Dr. Thurnam says of the curability of insanity, that of eleven (11) persons attacked, six (6) recover and five (5) die, sooner or later, during the attack. Of the six (6) who recover, not more than two remain well during the rest of their lives; the other four (4) sustaining subsequent attacks, during which at least three (3) of them die.

There are other unfavorable factors in the histories of the admissions that justice requires me to state. Six (6) were cases of marked congenital defect, twelve (12) were complicated with epilepsy and fourteen (14) were cases of general paresis.

Three (3) of the patients were over eighty (80), and eight (8)

between the ages of seventy and eighty years. In all these no reasonable hope of recovery can be entertained.

The youngest person admitted was aged ten years ; fifteen (15) were under twenty years ; twenty-seven (27) from twenty to twenty-five ; thirty-three (33) from twenty-five to thirty ; twenty-four (24) from thirty to thirty-five ; twenty-seven (27) from thirty-five to forty ; twenty-four (24) from forty to forty-five ; twenty-four (24) from forty-five to fifty ; nineteen (19) from fifty to sixty ; twenty-nine (29) from sixty to seventy, and eleven (11) were upwards of seventy years, which confirms other statistics compiled from year to year, that insanity is a disease principally of adolescence and early middle life. The reported duration of disease before admission is as follows : Less than one month, twenty-three (23) ; from one to three months, forty-three (43) ; three to six months, seventeen (17) ; six to twelve months, ten (10) ; one to two years, twenty-two (22) ; two to five years, twenty (20), and over five years, thirty-four (34). Unknown, sixty-nine (69).

Of the admissions, twenty-two (22) cases have recovered their mental health, and twenty-four (24) cases have died before the end of the year.

Of the two hundred and thirty-eight (238) patients received, sixty-seven (67) were supported by friends ; one hundred and sixty-nine (169) by county ; and two (2) by State.

The civil condition of those admitted is as follows : Single, ninety (90) ; married, one hundred and twenty-three (123) ; widowed, twenty-one (21) ; divorced, one (1) and three (3) unknown.

Again of the admissions, one hundred and thirty-eight (138) were native born ; sixty-four (64) were foreign born, and six (6) of unknown nativity.

There were two hundred and seven (207) patients discharged during the year, of whom sixty (60) were males and sixty-five (65) females ; of this number there were recovered, fifty-six (56) ; improved, fifty-six (56) ; unimproved, thirteen (13) ; died, eighty-two (82). Of those recovered, there were twenty-seven (27) males, and twenty-nine (29) females ; of those improved, there were twenty-six (26) males, and thirty (30) females ; of those unimproved, there were eight (8) males and five (5) females ; of those

who died, forty-one (41) were males and forty-one (41) were females.

The percentage of recoveries on the number admitted during the year was, for males, eleven per cent.; for females, nine and three-quarters per cent. and for both, ten and one-half per cent.

The percentage of deaths on the total number under treatment was seven and one-third; the percentage of deaths on those admitted and died during the year, on the average number under treatment, was two and three-fourths per cent.

The ages of those who died during the year were: Less than twenty-one years, one (1); between twenty and thirty years, five (5); between thirty and forty years, eight (8); between forty and fifty years, twenty (20); between fifty and sixty years, eighteen (18); between sixty and seventy years, fifteen (15), and over seventy years, fifteen (15).

Of the eighty-two (82) who died, fifteen were in the asylum less than one month; nine (9) from one to three months; three to six months, eight (8); six to twelve months, four (4); one to two years, twelve (12); two to five years, eleven (11); five years and upwards, twenty-three (23).

The mortuary record indicates that very few of the deaths could have been classified as hopeful of recovery.

There were twenty-six (26) autopsies made during the year and while they were in the main interesting and instructive, they did not yield the results that could be expected, had they been made the subject of special study.

The importance of establishing in a large representative institution like this, a Pathological Laboratory under the immediate charge of a special Pathologist, cannot be over estimated, and I heartily endorse the recommendation of the Medical Director in the tenth annual report. All that he says on the subject is pertinent and expresses my views.

A mortuary is urgently required for the proper reception of the dead. The place at present used for that purpose is a small room in the basement, which, I fear, does not give our visitors the impression we desire, i. e., a respectful temporary disposition of the dead.

We have been visited by no epidemic during the year and on the whole the general health of the house is excellent.

Typhoid fever, which has prevailed at irregular intervals for the past few years, has not shown itself this year, excepting in four () isolated cases, and I trust after the changes have been made in the sanitary arrangements of the wards, which I have recommended, it will entirely disappear from our midst.

Notwithstanding the marked improvement which has been made by the introduction of supplemental fans at the base of the main shaft in the ventilation of the wards at the extreme ends of the asylum, especially so as relates to the purification of the toilet rooms, yet I have been annoyed, and still more, have been apprehensive of danger from the antiquated system of placing hoppers in the rooms of untrustworthy patients. I cannot too strongly urge, from a sanitary point of view, as well as from other obvious considerations, the importance of the speedy removal of these pest-engendering appliances. I would also recommend, for similar reasons, the disposal of the obnoxious partitions that enclose the water closets of the wards, with the exception of those in a few of the closets in wards that contain the better (mentally) class of patients. (These changes were approved and recommended by the board of managers at their November meeting.)

The present year has been an eventful one in the history of the institution, in consequence of a legislative investigation of the management and the changes which have resulted therefrom.

To make comment on this attack, brought about by the enemies of the board of managers, would be premature, and as all the evidence is in the hands of the legislative committee, we await their decision and judgment.

It has been deemed necessary to re-organize the medical department, for the purpose of bringing it into more systematic order, and it is with pleasure I am able to report progress in the improvement of methods, which your honorable board have adopted.

To the records of the medical office, which previously consisted of a Case, County and Census book, have been added a Register of cases, to facilitate statistical work, a Register of Discharges and Deaths, an Address book of patients' friends, a patients' Ledger book (public and private) in which is noted all clothing drawn by requisition from the store rooms; an alpha-

betical book of attendants, a letter copying book, files for letters received, and an attendants' application book. Besides thus completing our books of record, the exchange of business between this and the Warden's department has been reduced to a system that I trust will assure harmony and good feeling which is so essential to all well managed institutions.

Changes have been instituted in the duties pertaining to the Medical Staff, with a more definite and efficient line of duty marked out to better meet the required ends of treatment and care of patients.

In matters more nearly relating to ward work, the following changes have been made. In the place of eight supervisors, who acted independent of each other, has been organized a system of supervision in the two wings, with a supervisor in charge, and two assistants each, so that a most thorough inspection and supervision is at all hours maintained over the wards, nurses and patients. The offices of the supervisors and their assistants are located on the first floor "special" on either side, which makes it convenient to find them when needed, gives opportunity for consultation in the daily routine of duty, and in many other respects proves advantageous.

A code of rules governing the department has been compiled, printed and placed in the rooms of the attendants. Special bathing rules have been printed and hung in the bath rooms and appropriate extracts from the general rules have been printed in a bold clear type and hung in conspicuous places as a constant reminder, not only of the letter of the law, but the spirit which should guide the attendants in the discharge of their responsible duties.

Locks of a special pattern, known as night locks, have been placed on all outer doors, which are locked at eight o'clock P. M., excepting one door that is locked at the retiring hour, ten (10) o'clock. This plan prevents clandestine exit and entrance to the house in the hours of the night, with all its attending evil.

By a resolution of the Board of Managers, the officers, employees and attendants are required to wear uniforms to designate their several ranks and stations.

When a new attendant enters on his duties, he is sent to the store room, and there receives his outfit.

The uniform for attendants consists of a dark blue suit; the coat is of the ordinary pattern, termed sack, single breasted and trimmed around collar and sleeves with a green braid. The buttons are brass, impressed with the letters, "S. I. A." This same braid is used as a stripe on the trouser legs. This suit can readily be converted into a civilian's at any time.

We have recently organized an efficient night service, which insures the same careful oversight of the inmates by night as is secured to them by day. Briefly, it may be stated, that the night service consists of patrolmen and patrolwomen, and male and female nurses for the respective departments. The patrolmen and women make their prescribed tours of inspection hourly throughout the night, and the nurses or watches are located at convenient points in the wards to care for those requiring special attention during the night. These selected cases comprise the sick, the feeble, epileptic, suicidal, untrustworthy, restless, untidy and all who have objectionable habits. The present number under night surveillance is one hundred and twenty-one, (121) and I hope in the near future to extend this service until every proper case shall receive its sheltering care. Records are kept, containing details in full of everything of note that transpires in the night, on blank sheets, similar to the "attendants' daily records." These forms, by a simple arrangement of symbols, provide for an hourly (or less time) report of all the patients under observation.

A clock, with an electric time detector, has been placed in the asylum, by the Howard Watch & Clock Company, of Boston, Mass., and denotes, by its ingenious mechanism, the faithfulness of those on duty at night. Telephones are also contemplated to bring all parts of the house into speaking communication with the main office.

The subject of diet and its distribution, which has given rise to so much contention in the past, has been in a measure remedied by the adoption of a printed dietary and specific rules regulating its supply from the kitchen. But the natural disadvantages of the present mode of serving the food to thirty-six (36) separate dining rooms, more or less distant from a central kitchen, are numerous, and I believe many of them insurmountable. It is with a sense of relief that we are able to look forward to a

happy solution of these difficulties, by the practical adoption of the "Associated Dining Rooms" for the sexes, located near the food supply, and which have already been established in a number of the leading State asylums.

Among the promised advantages may be mentioned :

1st. A better condition of the food when placed on the table before the patients.

2nd. The increased facilities for a thorough inspection and supervision of the food, as to its quantity and quality and the manner in which it is served.

3d. Economy in the waste of food.

4th. The benefit to the patients, both physical and mental, which arises from getting them out of the wards three times a day, and the moral effect of good order and discipline in the dining hall, in establishing habits of self-control and respect.

5th. Additional sleeping accommodations for about one hundred and fifty (150) patients would be gained by the conversion of our present dining rooms into dormitories.

6th. The occupancy of the basement under a large dining hall would greatly facilitate the introduction of industries for our patients, in which project we are greatly retarded by the peculiar construction of the corridors under our present ward buildings.

In concluding these remarks allow me to press upon you the absolute necessity of this change, and I sincerely trust that you may, in the near future, be able to adopt some measure that will more fully meet this pressing need.

Fortunately for the insane confined in institutions, the non-restraint craze, which swept over the land a few years ago, has subsided, and nowhere is it now practised, either in this country or Great Britain, except by a few extremists, who, from an ignorance or an itching for a certain kind of notoriety, inflict its discomforts on the poor unfortunates in their charge.

At the International Medical Congress, held at Washington, D. C., last year, the subject was fully discussed by the able and humane representatives of the institutions throughout the civilized world, and it was the consensus of opinion that Connellyism, or strict non-restraint, was prejudicial to the best interests of the insane, and could not be enforced for any considerable period of time without great risk of life and limb.

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It shall be our policy to pursue a judicious course in the matter of restraint, which implies a careful supervision of its use and as much liberty to the patient as the circumstances will render safe.

The beneficial result of employment or occupation to the insane is so generally conceded by physicians in this branch of medical practice that it is hardly necessary at this late day to attempt to set forth arguments in its favor. Suffice to say that when it is prudently applied and directed, it is one of the most potent remedies in effecting cures, or if that be impossible, in some cases, then in producing a more healthy state of both mind and body. The average number of patients daily occupied in some suitable employment or pastime has steadily increased year by year and it shall be my aim, by the advice and approval of your board, to stimulate a greater interest in a still larger number by the introduction of special industries that can be adapted to the requirements of the case. Among such may be mentioned brush, broom and mat making, chair caning, basket making, weaving, printing, book-binding, bric-a-brac work, modelling in clay, brass hammering and other branches of art; besides these, for the women may be added, needle work and ladies' fancy work in its endless varieties.

The male patients have worked on the grounds, garden and farm, in the laundry, bakery, kitchen, machine shop, shoe, tin and mattress shops.

The women have occupied their time in sewing, knitting, in the laundry or general housework and making and repairing clothing.

A farm cottage is contemplated for the accommodation of fifteen (15) or twenty (20) male patients, who can work on the farm or in stables.

There has been no change in the amusements for patients as set forth in last year's report. During eight months of the year, and every other evening, there is provided some general entertainment for the patients, under the immediate direction of the assistant medical officers. Monday evening is devoted to dancing, Wednesday evening to card parties and the enjoyment of other games and Friday evening an entertainment consisting of a concert, dramatic performance, tableaux, lectures, readings, magic

lantern exhibitions or some other diversion. Two fire-proof smoking rooms in the basement will be fitted up for the convenience of male patients for use during inclement weather. In fair weather out-door sports are participated in, consisting of lawn tennis, croquet and other games of ball, while at all times in the house, billiards and other in-door games, reading and music afford them grateful solace and pleasure.

The question of supplying an ample quantity of good music to the household is worthy of consideration. The plan forming an orchestra or band from the ranks of the attendants is productive of evil in more ways than one, and we are, therefore, following the example of some of the other institutions, in starting a brass band and an orchestra of stringed instruments among the patients. This has proved feasible, with a competent leader, and does away with the annoyance and injury toward the service of taking the attendants from their legitimate work. For the same reason it may be mentioned, and to avoil the risk of accident, a barber has been employed to shave and cut the hair of patients, instead of entrusting this delicate and hazardous task to unskilled attendants.

Divine service is regularly conducted every Sabbath afternoon by one of the clergymen from Morristown. These services are a source of great comfort, and are much appreciated by many of the patients.

On November 9th, 1887, Dr. D. W. McFarland resigned his position as Second Assistant Physician, and Dr. Andrew McFarlane was promoted to the vacancy. At the Managers' meeting in June, Dr. Andrew McFarlane was dismissed. Upon the resignation of Dr. E. C. Booth, in August, Dr. W. P. Spratling was advanced to the position of Assistant Physician; Dr. Eliot Gorton, to Second Assistant Physician; Dr. J. Findley Bell, to Third Assistant Physician, and Dr L. L. Mial, to Fourth Assistant Physician.

To the present medical staff, who have labored zealously and intelligently in the reorganization of the Medical Department, and to the sub-officers and attendants, who have likewise been faithful in the discharge of their duties, I extend my sincere thanks.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to convey to your Honor-

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able Board my appreciation of the confidence you have reposed in me. I shall strive to lend support to your views and be guided by your counsels in promoting the welfare of the institution, and that of the patients entrusted to our care.

Respectfully submitted,

H. CRITTENDEN HARRIS,
Medical Director.

EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OF WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Asylum by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under-garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

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It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with him should accompany him to the Asylum, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

7. The price of board, including washing and attendance, for all who are supported at public charge, is three dollars per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, the price varies from five to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the Warden for extra attention and accommodations. Payments required to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission.

BOND, ETC.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond, and, *if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.*

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, &c., OF INDIGENT AND PAUPER INSANE PATIENTS.

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

I, A. B., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of —, and State of New Jersey, do hereby report that application has been made to me on behalf of C. D., a resident of the [township, ward or borough] of —, in said county, alleged to be insane, [and in indigent circumstances or a pauper, as the case may be,] and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature, in such cases made and provided, I have called before me Dr. —, a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit, [state their names,] and having examined them and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me showing the said C. D. to be an insane person, and that — has not sufficient estate to support — under said visitation of insanity.

Given under my hand at —, in the county and State aforesaid, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —.

A. B.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

— County, ss.—I, A. B., being duly sworn according to law, do certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of C. D., of the [township, ward or borough] of —, of said county of —, and that I am of opinion that — is insane.

A. B., *Physician.*

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We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, jointly and severally bind ourselves to —, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per week for the care and board of said insane person, as long as — shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention; and, also, to provide — with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the Warden of the Asylum; and to remove — from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever — shall be required to be removed by the Managers; and, also, to pay all expenses incurred by the Managers or Warden in sending said patient to — friends, in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do so as aforesaid; and if — shall be removed at the request of — friends before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — shall be sooner cured; and, also, to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages — may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after it becomes due.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this — day of —, in the year 18—.

Name,	Residence,	P. O. Address.
Name,	Residence,	P. O. Address.
Signed and sealed in the presence—.		

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, &c., OF PRIVATE INSANE PATIENTS.

FORM OF REQUEST.

The undersigned, of the — of —, in the county of —, is desirous of placing in the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," and hereby requests the admission therein of —, a resident of the — of —, who is aged — years, and has been —, is a native of —, in the State of —, and is — of the undersigned.

Dated —, 18—.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

—, 18—.

I, —, physician of the township of —, in the county of —, do certify under oath that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of —, of the township of —, in the county of —, and that — is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Asylum for the Insane.

—.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

—.

FORM OF BOND.

Whereas, —, of —, in the county of —, an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.;" now, therefore—

